Daily Report
Latin America

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Cuba

Risquet, Zambia's Zulu Hold Meeting

FL030101 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, received today at the Central Committee headquarters, Grey Zulu, secretary general of the Zambian United National Independence Party. The Zambian leader and the delegation accompaning him are visiting Cuba at the invitation of our PCC Central Committee.

In the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, Risquet and Zulu talked about the current international political situation, especially, the problems affecting the African southern cone. They also referred to relations between the two political organizations.

Officials Meet With Zambians,Hungarians

FL032130 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1803 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Mavis Muyanda, Zambian minister of state for foreign affairs, met in Havana with Giraldo Mazola, Cuban vice minister of foreign relations.

Mazola extended to Mrs Muyanda a warm welcome to the Foreign Ministry, and said that relations between the two nations are close and there are good prospects for augmenting them even further.

Similarly, it was learned that Jose Raul Viera Linares, Cuban first vice minister of foreign relations, met with Gyula Horn, his counterpart from Hungary, who is on an official working visit to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations.

During the meeting, the officials noted the excellent ties that exist between the parties, governments, and peoples of Cuba and Hungary and discussed matters of bilateral interest and the present international situation.

The Hungarian state secretary will remain in Cuba until tomorrow. He is scheduled to meet with leaders of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Castro Comments on Athletes in Pan-Am Games

FL040103 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2041 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Speaking at the opening ceremony of the Obreritos de Acero child care center, Fidel [Castro] has announced that swimming pool complexes and many other sports facilities will begin to be built soon. Referring to the Pan-American Games, he said that in swimming competitions we looked like fools but in baseball, we won the title, although we went through rough times; we were about to have a heart attack. Finally, he underscored the patriotic, revolutionary, and combative spirit of the Cuban delegation, especially, our boxers. There was not a single crack, deserter, or traitor, he said. Our commander in chief stated: They wanted to get to us [quicieron hacer zafra] but they encountered the fists of our country's athletes.

Havana City FAR Civilian Union Elections

FL031352 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The sixth conference establishing the FAR civilian union in Havana City concluded with the election of FAR rearguard officials. This process preceeds the fifth national congress of FAR civilian workers, which will be held 18-19 September.

During the combative conference, the delegates, through criticism and self-criticism, debated the principal problems that need to be resolved. The area committee was also elected. It is composed of 29 comrades. Desiderio Blanco Rodriguez was elected secretary general during the first session of the conference.

Jose Antonio Roque Arias, secretary general of the National FAR Civilian Workers Union, made the closing remarks and stressed the importance of the regional conferences, which demonstrated the quality with which the problems related to the preparations for the congress were discussed at the grass roots.

Nicaragua

Ministry Reports Contras Attack Helicopter

PA290354 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0257 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] Another act of aggression by the Reagan administration against the Nicaraguan people took place today when a Redeye missile hit a Sandinist Air Force helicopter. A Defense Ministry bulletin gives more information on this:

On 28 August, at 1500, an MI-17 helicopter, registration no. (306), was hit by a Redeye portable antiaircraft missile made in the United States. This type of missile is used by the rebel forces financed by the U.S. Administration. The helicopter was carrying troops from Zompopeya and La Vigia, Jinotega Department. Thanks to the courage and skill of the pilots, the crew is safe and nine comrades were injured. As a result of this tragic incident, 11 comrades were killed. [as heard] Tomorrow we will release a communique with more details.

Signed in Managua, 25 August 1987 [as heard], Public Relations Office of the Defense Ministry.

Communique on Helicopter Downing

PA292312 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2217 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Communique No 15 issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry Public and Foreign Relations Directorate in Managua on 29 August]

[Text] 1. At 1500 on 28 August, an MI-17 helicopter, registration No 306, was hit by a U.S.-made Redeye portable antiaircraft missile in the area between La Vigias and Sompopero, Jinotega Department.

2. Thanks to the skill and dexterity of the pilot, who, despite the impact, was able to control the helicopter, the craft crashed on land. Eight comrades, including the pilot and copilot, survived.

3. The comrades who died confronting the aggression of Reagan's countryless persons were: Lieutenants Andres Gutierrez Dominguez and Enrique Moreno Moreno, and Soldiers Matias Cruz, Dennis Antonio Moreno, Marlon Ortega, and Marta Rodriguez.

4. The following comrades survived the crash: Lieutenant Manuel Molina, the pilot; Lieutenant Boanerge Silva, the copilot; Soldier German Savallos, mechanic; First Sergeant Harold Miguel Picado Vallecillo; and Soldiers Jose Ismael Aragon Chavez, Vicente Cuadra Lopez, Anibal Cruz Rodriguez, and Luis Beltran Unguia.

5. The comrades reported missing are: lieutenants Boaderges Sanchez Padilla and Santana Palacios Ocegueda, First Sergeant Isidro Cruz Martinez, and Soldiers Otoniel Valerjas and Hermogenes Oliva.

Managua, 29 August 1987

Public and Foreign Relations Directorate,

Nicaraguan Defense Ministry

Cardinal to Head Reconciliation Body

PA031835 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Sep 87 p 4

["Text" of 1 September decree issued in Managua by the Nicaraguan Government and signed by President Daniel Ortega]

[Text] The president of Nicaragua, whereas:

I. On 7 August 1987, the Central American presidents signed in Guatemala the document "Procedures To Establish a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America,"

II. The aforementioned document has a point No 1 called National Reconciliation, which establishes in its subparagraph (c) that national reconciliation commissions will be formed in each of the signatory countries;

III. The Nicaraguan Government is willing to fulfill each and every one of the commitments acquired through the signing of the aforementioned agreement:

Therefore:

The president, through his powers, decrees:

Art. 1 — Creation of the national reconciliation commission, which will be comprised of four full members and their corresponding substitutes.

Art. 2 — The members of the commission are appointed as follows:

a) Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Presidency Minister Rene Nunez Tellez — full member and substitute, respectively, for the Nicaraguan president.

b) His Most Illustrious Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, Managua archbishop and president of the Bishop's Conference, and Managua Auxiliary Bishop Msgr Bosco Vivas Robelo, secretary of the Bishop's Conference — full member and substitute, respectively, chosen from the list of three candidates presented by the Bishop's Conference.

c) Lawyer Mauricio Diaz Davila, secretary general of the Popular Social Christian Party, and Social Christian Party Lawyer Erick Ramirez Benavente — full member and substitute, respectively, chosen from the list of three candidates presented by the legally registered opposition political parties; and

d) Reverend Gustavo Parajon Dominguez, president of the Evangelical Committee for Development, and Nicaraguan Red Cross President Gonzalo Ramirez Morales — full member and substitute, respectively, chosen for their qualities as remarkable citizens.

Art 3. — The commission will be presided over by his most illustrious Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo and, in his absence, by Doctor Sergio Ramirez Mercado.

Art 4.—In accordance with the document"Procedures To Establish a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America" and the Nicaraguan Constitution, the commission will be assigned the following duties:

a) To verify the fulfillment of the agreement in regard to amnesty, cease-fire, democratization, and free elections.

b) To verify the validity of the national reconciliation process.

c) To verify the unlimited respect for citizens' political and civil rights.

d) Any other duty resulting from the document "Procedures To Establish a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America."

Art. 5 — The Nicaraguan Government will provide the commission with all necessary facilities to fully perform the verification and follow-up duties outlined in the document "Procedures To Establish a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America."

Art. 6 — This decree should be promulgated to the Central American governments that are signatories to the document "Procedures To Establish a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America"; to the governments of the member-states of the Contadora and Support Groups; and to the OAS and UN secretaries general.

Art. 7 — The present decree will enter into effect as soon as any media release it, regardless of when it is published in the official newspaper, LA GACETA.

Issued in Managua on 1 September 1987. No one surrenders here!

Daniel Ortega.

President of Nicaragua

Borge on Guatemala Accords, Amnesty
PA291707 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Any counterrevolutionary who accepts amnesty, no matter what his role had been in the war, will be granted full guarantees and will enjoy all his civil rights, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez said yesterday during the 20th anniversary celebration of the heroic deed that had taken place in Pancasan.

In memory of the heroes killed at that historic site, Commander Borge called on Pancasan peasants to send messages to the counterrevolutionaries to persuade them to accept amnesty:

[Begin recording] Those who obstruct our energy, dynamism, and military spirit are enemies of peace; those who place obstacles in the way of the Guatemala accords are enemies of peace. The enemies of peace are the enemies of Nicaragua and should be considered traitors to the fatherland. Those who want war do not have the slightest respect for the sacrifice, pain, tears, and the bloodshed of the Nicaraguan people. Each of us should be a soldier of the fatherland and a missionary of peace. In each community, the peasants and the evangelical pastors must seek ways to end this brutal aggression imposed on us. You must send messages to the counterrevolutionaries telling them to accept amnesty. You must persuade them by telling them that they have nothing to gain, but much to lose by continuing their activities. In war, they may lose their lives; in peace, they will live and be free. You must persuade them by telling them the truth. The revolution will grant them guarantees, protection, and the freedom to work and to practice their religious and political beliefs. Those who have accepted amnesty know that very well, and those who accept it in the near future will also know it.

It is illogical to insist on violence and bloodshed; it is completely illogical, immoral, and impractical for people to choose death instead of life. [end recording]

Those who oppose the Guatemala accords are placing obstacles in the way of peace, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge continued. He added that the country will take political measures to achieve peace in compliance with the Guatemalan accords, which have opened a new chapter in history:

[Begin recording] We must choose. The Sandinists who have signed the accords, the political party delegates that comprise the Reconciliation Commission, the Catholic Church, and the evangelical organizations have chosen peace. The Guatemala accords open a new, historic chapter and a bright future. We would be irresponsible if we did not work for peace and respect the agreements. The fatherland demands it; common sense, the bloodshed in this sacred place 20 years ago, and the sacrifice of Silvio Mayorga and Rigoberto Cruz demand it. Let us respect the blood of the fallen people. They gave their lives for the fatherland. Let us respect the blood of the people who fell here — the blood of Silvio Mayorga and the blood of Rigoberto Cruz — by seeking peace and winning the war. We shall win the war, and we shall achieve peace, my fellow Nicaraguans. We shall win the war with the courage and the heroism of our fighters. We will achieve peace with the good sense and courage of the Sandinist revolutionary leaders, of the Nicaraguan people, and of the glorious members of our revolutionary vanguard. [end recording]

Borge on Guatemala Agreement, Soviet Aid
PA290228 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister, has denied that there are

divisions within the FSLN National Directorate concerning the adoption of important decisions, such as the Guatemalan peace agreement. He stated that recent articles in the U.S. press are an effort to convince the American people that there are lambs and tigers in Nicaragua. Borge said in Nicaragua there are neither lambs nor tigers; there are lions, he said, to defend the Sandinist revolution. He reiterated that the counterrevolution has been strategically defeated.

During the closing of the Central American Conference on Women in Science, Technology, and Medicine, Commander Borge also denied that the USSR has abandoned the Nicaraguan Government as U.S. newspapers say. The USSR has fulfilled and gone beyond all of its agreements with Nicaragua. The most important aspect of our relations with the Soviets has been the respect they display toward us, the Nicaraguan interior minister said.

Borge said last night that an effort must be made to unmask the imperialists and prevent them from blocking the Guatemala agreements. Speaking at the closing of the Central American Conference on Women in Science, Technology, and Medicine, he said that there are reasons for pessimism because the United States' unreasonable policy leads one to believe that a sort of veto will be imposed on the Guatemala agreements. Borge said that the future for the agreements is unknown and added that the signing of the agreements has received universal support.

[Begin Borge recording] There is no possibility that the revolutionary directorate of this country, the FSLN National Directorate, may face [word indistinct] contradictions in adopting decisions, which implies that our [word indistinct] is apparent, that we are [passage indistinct]. In this country no one makes individual decisions [words indistinct] Nicaragua. The contras are against peace. The contras are against the Guatemala agreements. How can they not support the sort of miracle that took place in Guatemala? They are irresponsible, they provoke us, and they embrace U.S. policy. Nicaragua, the FSLN, and Nicaraguan society have supported and will continue to support the Guatemala agreements.

At our Sandinist Assembly meeting [words indistinct] the FSLN supported and still supports the presidents' agreement. We Nicaraguans have a special interest in this matter. The question is not why Nicaragua signed the agreement but why the other Central American presidents finally agreed to sign the document. For many years an untiring effort was made to reach an agreement. When the opportunity arose with the Contadora document, we Nicaraguans were the only ones willing to contribute.

I ask myself how the agreement was finally signed. I believe that Costa Rican President Oscar Arias should be praised for having the audacity, bravery, and courage to resist pressure from the United States and even from his own country [passage indistinct].

I believe that President Arias' initiative is brave and respectful. It is a [words indistinct] enough experience during the preliminary phase of the Guatemala peace agreeements.

Obviously, those agreements would not have been possible without the existence of factors [words indistinct] to reach this historical time in Central American.

It is not only the internal U.S. crisis represented by the Irangate scandal, or the serious economic crisis in Central America, a great [word indistinct] before the U.S. tension and persistent pressure, but also the fact that the Nicaraguan people support the Sandinist revolution and that the counterrevolution is strategically defeated, because if the counterrevolution was not defeated and if the Nicaraguan people turned their backs on the revolution, no agreement would have been signed. [sentence as heard]

The internal organization of forces in this country was a determining factor for the attainment of that realistic, [word indistinct] agreement in Guatemala. [end recording]

Commander Borge asserted that the revolution will continue restoring Nicaraguan women's rights in society.

[Begin Borge recording] The Sandinist front will continue restoring the rights of all Nicaraguan people. An aspect that has never been discussed before, like home life, belongs to society. Comrades, it is necessary to outline the ideological struggle in a positive way to attain a new quality in the relations between men and women and in the family, which is the core of ideological growth and which perpetuates the submissiveness and second-class status of women. [end recording]

Obando on Reconciliation, Amnesty

PA311808 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 87

["Exclusive" interview with Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo by Pablo Candido Latino; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Latino] As member of the national reconciliation commission, what do you think can be attained with this step made by the revolutionary government?

[Obando] I believe that the national reconciliation commission has to confirm whether steps toward the country's democratization are being made; whether citizens' political, civilian, and human rights are being respected; whether a general amnesty is being granted; and whether the state of emergency will be lifted. The commission has to work for the reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family. If we do not attain that reconciliation, it will be very difficult for Nicaraguans to live in harmony.

[Latino] The Guatemala agreements have opened a possibility for peace in Central America. Monsignor, what is your opinion regarding that possibility?

[Obando] I am happy we are seeking ways to resolve our problems. I would be very pleased if we were to attain politically negotiated solutions, because we undoubtedly are all worried about Nicaraguans killing each other. As a Christian bishop, I believe that life must be protected, defended, and promoted. That can be done only if people live in peace and harmony with their fellow men.

[Latino] Monsignor, in the last few days, political party leaders have met with you. Some disagree with the formation of the reconciliation commission, and some others — such as Lawyer Mauricio Diaz — are full members of the commission. What is the importance of those meetings with political leaders?

[Obando] We always kept this curia open to meet with all kinds of people — including peasants, the needy, ambassadors, and politicians — depending on the circumstances. Yesterday, we met with many people. I left my office at 1430.

There are some political parties that question the commission. They believe that the commission has no credibility and question the commission because they say its members are too affiliated with the regime. Today, I talked with Lawyer Mauricio Diaz. He told me that he has goodwill and that he will work on the commission to try to achieve the reconciliation of the Nicaraguan people.

As I have said before, we cannot judge the commission a priori, but a posteriori. First, we must let it work to see whether it fulfills its duty or not. Of course, I do understand that the political parties' mission is to question political issues, that is their mission. It would not surprise me if they were to question my own attitude. I will try to follow a vertical line, to struggle for reconciliation and to contribute with my little bit. It is only natural for that kind of commission to be especially questioned by the opposition political parties.

[Latino] What do you think of some of the members of the groups up-in-arms who have recently returned to Nicaragua?

[Obando] I do not have too much information about that. I know that some men up-in-arms have accepted amnesty. Every man is free to do what he wants. Every person has his own way of looking at things. I remember that when I was studying Latin, I read a Roman sentence that said: (Tor capita, tor sentenciem) — So many heads, so many viewpoints. Each person has a way of looking at things. If they think that by accepting amnesty, they are contributing to their well-being and the country's well-being, it is perfectly understandable.

[Latino] Monsignor, the real problem of the Nicaraguan conflict is the lack of direct dialogue and understanding between Nicaragua and the United States. Yesterday, Frank Carlucci, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, said that sometime in the future, the United States will talk with Nicaragua. What do you think of that, Monsignor?

[Obando] I believe that a war does not end unless the conflicting parties sit down to talk. I believe that such a meeting will be positive, and I hope that President Reagan will talk with the Nicaraguan Government. I also believe that we have to make efforts to talk among Nicaraguans. If we do not make those efforts, we will meet serious difficulties in opening the doors to peace.

[Latino] Our last question, Cardinal Obando, has to do with Msgr Bismarck Carballo. When is he returning to Nicaragua? Have you already spoken with Msgr Vega?

[Obando) I talked with Msgr Bismarck Carballo on the phone. I have had problems trying to talk with Msgr Vega; however, I told Msgr Bismark to talk to him. In addition, one of my vicars talked with Father Benito Pitito's superior. Benito Pitito is studying at a Rome law school; universities are on vacation there now, and I do not have the telephone number to contact Pitito directly. However, one of my vicars talked with Pitito's superior at 0200 today. I am sure that Bismarck Carballo and Pitito will return to Nicaragua. Carballo should return in mid-September. I have heard statements made by Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega concerning his refusal to return to Nicaragua. As bishop and president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, I have always been interested in the return of Msgr Vega, but if he does not want to return, that is his problem. He is free to make his own decisions.

[Latino] Monsignor, is your trip to the United States somehow linked to your peace efforts as member of the reconciliation commission?

[Obando] Not exactly. I was invited by Miami Archbishop Msgr Mc Carthy to participate in a mass that the pope will celebrate in Miami. I will only stay for a day, because I am very busy; I will only be in Miami for a day. I think the mass is on 11 September. I will have the honor of participating in a mass that the pope and other bishops will celebrate.

Cardinal Requests Lifting State of Emergency

PA311234 Madrid EFE in Spanish
2203 GMT 30 Aug 87

[Text] Managua, 30 Aug (EFE) — Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Catholic Church's representative on the National Reconciliation Comimission, suggested today that the Nicaraguan Government lift the state of emergency that was imposed in March 1982 and extended for 1 more year last January.

In his Sunday homily in the Cathedral of Las Sierritas in the southern part of the capital, the Nicaraguan prelate stated that "the state of emergency must be lifted so the National Reconciliation Commission can have sources of information and the people can be informed."

The Sandinist authorities have said that they will fulfill the diverse measures agreed to at the presidents "summit" at "Esquipulas II" to the extent that the conditions allow.

In fulfillment of the Esdquipulas II agreement, the Sandinist government appointed on Tuesday the National Reconciliation Commission composed of one representative each of the government, the opposition, the Catholic Church, and a notable.

The prelate stated that as archbishop of Managua, our mission is to work for the reconciliation of men with God and of men among themselves.

"We must work for that reconciliation, and we will do everything within our reach; but responsibility does not lie with one or two people, but with all," he explained.

The Nicaraguan cardinal emphasized that the mission of the commission is to verify whether the Guatemala agreements are fulfilled and whether civil and political rights are respected.

The five Central American presidents signed the Esquipulas II agreements 7 August in Guatemala, where they agreed to enact measures for amnesty, elections, ceasefires, and a national dialogue, among other things.

Alluding to President Daniel Ortega, Obando y Bravo said that when one makes a commitment, one should follow through with it.

Continuing his homily, the archbishop said that the amnesty must be total, not partial, because otherwise we would not be able to bring the Nicaraguan family to reconciliation.

Clearly referring to an accusation by an opposition sector that termed the commission biased, Obando y Bravo flatly said that "the commission must remain firm to its commitments, and peace depends on all of us."

In his homily, the cardinal stressed that peace cannot be achieved in this country as long as politicians are protecting their own interests instead of the good of the people.

For the first time in a long time, state-owned radio stations were present to transmit part of the homily.

Social Christian Leader on Reconciliation
PA301948 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Interview with Popular Social Christian Party member Mauricio Diaz by unidentified reporters in Managua, no date given — recorded]

[Text] [Diaz] A national dialogue should be immediately initiated among all the political parties in the spirit of seeking an agreement. Likewise, the government should consider reopening Radio Catolica as a gesture of good will toward the Church, with whom they have been building very positive bilateral relations.

[Reporter] What are your views on a cease-fire? How could that be attained?

[Diaz] Well, we believe the U.S. Government should suspend aid to the counterrevolution. We believe the contras could contribute to this effort by decreeing or declaring a unilateral cease-fire. They would thus help the National Reconciliation Commission attain the same thing inside the country. We believe that this understanding is possible — perhaps not in the near future but some time — because the main problem in Nicaragua is the military issue.

[Reporter] What did Cardinal Miguel Obando think about your views?

[Diaz] Well, the cardinal has attentively listened to our views. He evidently liked the idea of our proposal that the facilities of the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference be used to hold the National Reconciliation Commission's meetings. I repeat that these are some of the preliminary ideas that we have outlined as members of the commission. We think that there are other important topics — for example, the national reconciliation concept should also involve economic matters. It is not simply a matter of releasing prisoners; the authorities must also reconsider cases in which injustice has evidently prevailed. This is also applicable to actions that do not abide by the government's regulations, including expropriations, confiscations, etc. etc. I repeat that we are forming a working group to support us in the enormous responsibility that we have assumed as members of this commission.

[Reporter] Why the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference?

[Diaz] Because the church still exerts enormous leadership and has great credibility in our society stemming from its moral authority; also, because we must overcome the problem created by some parties when they say we do not represent a legitimate opposition and we represent a quote doubtful unquote opposition.

[Reporter] When is the commission scheduled to meet?

[Diaz] I have been informed that the vice president of the republic will soon send us the first draft of the regulations. The first meeting must evidently be held to discuss this first draft of regulations. We have yet to establish a date. We share the cardinal's view that this meeting must be held as soon as possible, and we will officially suggest this to the vice president.

[Reporter] What is your reaction to the allegations that you represent a doubtful opposition and that you do not really represent the opposition?

[Diaz] Well it is a logical reaction because different criteria are used to judge a political opposition. Some say that a political opposition means becoming the strongest opponent of the government or the party in power. Our party is characterized by maintaining a straight line as a political opponent, even with a clearly defined position concerning the U.S. Government. This has not been done by other parties, which have assumed a [words indistinct] role.

ARDE Ideologist Publicly Accepts Amnesty

PA011757 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Carlos Coronel Kautz, one of the primary ideologists of the ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] counterrevolutionary organization led by Eden Pastora, has publicly accepted amnesty in the border town of San Carlos. Coronel Kautz, who belonged to the ARDE leadership, told journalists he withdrew from the contra organization 2 years ago and since has considered the possibility of returning to Nicaragua.

Coronel Kautz said that after the signing of the Guatemala accords he saw the opportunity to return to Nicaragua. He added that the contras have no future and are totally subject to the interests of the Reagan administration.

Radio Comments on U.S. Delegation's Visit

PA011510 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1227 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The visitor expected a bargain and came out the loser instead. Dole's plan backfired. The two well-worn phrases with which we begin this note show exactly what happened to Senator Robert Dole and his delegation during their meeting with President Daniel Ortega, which was broadcast live by Radio Sandino yesterday at noon. First, Dole did not expect the meeting to be held in the presence of more than 100 national and foreign reporters. Second, they are used to a yes-sir attitude, and found a president who did not let the visitors play their game.

Yesterday's meeting was preceded by a violent letter from Mr Dole — published in the newspaper *The Miami Herald* — in which he repeats each and every one of the arguments used against Nicaragua for publicity purposes. The false accusations that human rights are violated here, that Nicaragua is a Soviet base, and that the Jewish synagogue was closed down by the Sandinists are mentioned in Dole's letter.

Furthermore, Dole announced that he would arrive in Managua on 31 August with five senators, and he simply added that he would meet with President Ortega, Cardinal Obando, and the Democratic Coordinating Board. In other words, he did not even request permission or request an interview. He simply said: We are on our way. Get ready!

When President Ortega entered the room where the congressmen were waiting, his calm attitude did not reveal what would follow: A violent dialogue lasting 1 hour. There were no shouts or insults, but the Nicaraguan president's firm attitude and words disrupted the congressmen's plans for a show. They stayed in Managua 5 hours; and during that 1 hour, they heard once more the proposal for an immediate dialogue, an invitation to stay more time in Nicaragua, and the statement: We will fulfill the agreement provided that the pledges assumed in Esquipulas II are simultaneously implemented.

Costa Rican Cited on Border Clash

PA022237 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2214 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Costa Rican radio stations have been reporting this afternoon on an alleged clash between EPS patrols and [Costa Rican] Civil Police patrols at Barra del Colorado.

In this regard, it is being announced that the Costa Rican security minister will shortly hold a news conference in San Jose to report on this alleged clash today between EPS and Costa Rican Civil Police patrols, which was reported by Costa Rican stations. This will be clarified in a few minutes by the Costa Rican security minister.

We hope the EPS Public Relations Office will issue a communique, because there is profuse reporting in Costa Rica on this alleged clash. We do not know what its origin is and what is behind this campaign by the Costa Rican media, and most particularly by Costa Rican radio stations.

2 EPS Officers Killed in Rebel Ambush

PA290409 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Aug 87

["Bulletin" issued by the Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry on "25 August"]

[Text] At 1500 on 28 August, a mercenary group ambushed a jeep near the San Gabriel area, 5 km south of San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega Department.

As a result of this ambush, Major Francisco Gutierrez Hernandez, deputy chief of the general staff of Military Region 6, and Captain Joli Angulo Perez, section chief of that same region, were killed.

Managua, 25 August 1987. [date as heard]

Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry.

Panama

Public Employees Continue Nationwide Strike

PA031907 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1845 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Panama City, 3 Sep (DPA) — Panamanian public employees continued today the 2d day of a nationwide strike demanding salary improvements and better working conditions.

All government offices remained at a standstill waiting for President Eric Arturo Delvalle to meet the labor demands.

The National Federation of Public Employees [FENASEP] said this morning that "the strike is a full success."

Although the various unions of public employees disagree to a certain extent among themselves, they have joined in a nationwide strike that was 100 percent effective yesterday, and is estimated to be 90 percent effective today.

The National Civic Crusade, which has been waging a struggle against the government for the last 3 months, "is supporting the demands of the public employees."

Teachers to March 3 Sep, Stage 24-hour Strike

PA021545 Panama City Radio Exitosa in Spanish 1250 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Communique issued by the National Association of Independent Teachers in Panama City; date not given — read by association leader Marco Alarcon]

[Text] As previously announced, the teachers' rights movement will hold a demonstration in Panama City at 1400 on 3 September. Our movement invites all teachers and people in general to participate in the peaceful rally that will take place in front of the Republic of Venezuela School. We will then march from that point to the historical Santa Ana Park.

These actions are being conducted to denounce, protest, and repudiate all the antidemocratic incidents that are taking place in our country. Consequently, teachers will suspend classes on Thursday, 3 September as a protest for the following acts:

Institutional violence against Panamanian teachers and students; we are constantly repressed. The government has made illegal deductions from our salaries. A very harmful, military decree has been issued to be applied in our schools. Students have been repressed, persecuted, and expelled from schools. Several schools have been closed without any reason.

If a common criminal is given an opportunity to reform and has the right to demand jails provided with facilities that will hasten his reincorporation in society, then I [as heard] believe there is no reason to repress or expel students from schools. One has to talk with students and seek ways to improve behavior. However, students are treated worse than common criminals in this country. That is another reason for our protest.

We are also protesting arbitrary and illegal deductions from our salaries ordered by the autocratic admnistration of Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma; the suspension of public, individual, and collective guarantees; the legal, political, and military terrorism prevailing in the country; the closing of local media; the lack of free speech in Panama; illegal arrests; flagrant and constant violations of human rights by the Panama Defense Forces and its civilian authorities; the prevailing corruption in the Ministry of Education, which is now witnessed by its employees; violations of the 1979 pacts on teachers' strikes; and the persistent and illegal intention of spoiling the teachers' coordinating commission and its proposals.

In view of these facts, we state that if the tragic situation that teachers, students, and the Panamanian people in general are facing continues, we will call for an indefinite teachers strike until freedom and justice are restored in Panama.

Therefore, teachers will suspend classes on 3 September and will carry out the announced rally in front of the Republic of Venezuela School at 1400, which will then become a peaceful demonstration toward Santa Ana Park, where there will be a meeting with four speakers.

U.S. Colonel Stone Participates in Protest

PA010025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2253 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Panama City, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE) — U.S. Colonel Charles Stone participated in an antigovernment caravan organized by the "Civic Crusade" in which one person died as the result of a bullet wound, the Panamanian evening newspaper *LA REPUBLICA* reported today.

According to the report given to that progovernment newspaper by Legislator Luis Gomez of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), the U.S. officer participated in a car caravan initiated by the "Crusade," which is demanding the removal of Army Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Balbina de Perinan, mayor of San Miguelito, said several vehicles with international and diplomatic license plates participated in the car caravan. However, she did not indicate what embassies or organizations they belonged to.

In San Miguelito, a densely populated outlying district of this capital where some 200,000 persons live, there were disturbances Sunday afternoon in which one person was killed, and a dozen suffered bullet and pellet wounds, according to several sources. A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy declined to confirm or deny the report this afternoon.

The U.S. Army Southern Command is based on the banks of the Panama Canal with some 10,000 troops and 10,000 civilians.

Official Blames Opposition

PA011252 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 31 Aug 87 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] [San Miguelito] Mayor Balbina de Perinan told this newspaper that "the Civic Crusade is responsible for the death of the person killed Sunday afternoon in San Antonio neighborhood, on the way to Tocumen. We say this with the earnestness that characterizes us. They have been committing provocations; they want to set foot in

San Miguelito district, moving their struggle from 50th Street because they need the people's warmth. However, we say to them: He who creates violence, receives violence."

Although there is no official information on the incidents at San Antonio neighborhood, Mayor Perinan said when the disturbances took place yesterday afternoon near the Roosevelt statue, no one was wounded, but incidents took place at approximately 1300, when Civic Crusade members arrived in the area through the Tocumen highway. The Crusade members began harassing several young men who were installing sound equipment there for a dance they had previously scheduled. Mayor Perinan said the Crusade members began insulting the boys who were installing the sound equipment in strong, obscene terms and that these boys have said, supported by evidence, that the march was led by Christian Democratic leaders Ricardo Arias Calderon and Willy Cochez.

Following the insults to the young men, a scuffle ensued between these boys and the Crusade members, which resulted in the stone throwing and the burning of vehicles with diplomatic plates, Perinan said. Everything was under control by 1400 near the Roosevelt statue, and all drivers withdrew toward San Antonio and Cerro Viento districts. What happened in those districts is the responsibility of the Civic Crusade, because they are the ones who decided to retreat in that direction. "We are unable to provide much information, but we do know what happened at the Roosevelt statue and regret the death of the young man called Armando Moran, who, if the information is correct, was killed while driving a bread delivery truck at San Antonio, on the way to Tocumen. However, the tragedy did not occur during the incidents near the Roosevelt statue, and the instigators who were in those districts must answer for everything that happened," she stressed.

In addition, the mayor of the capital city district said there is evidence of the involvement of vehicles bearing license plates of international missions and the diplomatic corps in the disturbances provoked by the Civic Crusade. In fact, shots were fired by Crusade members, who had to leave and retreat to San Antonio. Following the retreat and departure of the Crusade members who boarded their respective vehicles, a number of personal documents were obtained that demonstrate such direct participation in disturbances in San Miguelito.[passage omitted]

Civic Crusade Announces Week's Activities

PA011428 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] We publish the Civic Crusade's program for this week. The information was announced in a news bulletin:

Tuesday, 1 Sep — White Day at the University. Participate by papering the whole campus and rejecting the attempts to close the University of Panama.

Wednesday, 2 Sep — La Chorrera, 1600 local time. Civic gathering at Feuillet Park. Join the people of Arrijan, La Chorrera, and Capira.

Thursday, 3 Sep — Teachers' march.

Friday, 4 Sep — March of the civic clubs for Panama's civic and moral values. Will begin at 1500 local time from the Holy Trinity Church in Bethania (across the street from Momi) toward El Carmen Church.

Democratic Opposition Parties Issue Communique

PA011323 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Aug 87 pp A1, A12

[29 August "communique" issue by "democratic opposition parties" in Panama City]

[Text] Democratic Opposition Parties' Communique:

The democratic opposition parties' secretaries general report our parties' position regarding the initiative made by the executive and the Electoral Tribunal to promote a discussion on reforms to the electoral code as a preparation for the 1980 elections:

1. The aforementioned initiative is not a responsible effort to seek prompt solutions to the country's crisis and thus will not avoid the national disaster we are heading toward. Unfortunately, the initiative is one more tactic to try to deceive national and international public opinion, and our parties will not lend themselves to this deception

2. Any serious effort to reestablish the credibility of our country's election process first requires a response to the following two basic needs:

— The need for effective institutional guarantees that the Defense Forces will not intervene in the election process and will respect the outcome of free voting and an honest vote count.

— The need to completely replace the Electoral Tribunal members so they can autonomously guarantee "freedom, honesty, and efficiency of the electoral process" (Article 136 of the Constitution).

3. No discussion on this subject is possible with government officials as long as they do not accept the claims for justice and democracy as formulated by the Civic Crusade with the support of the overwhelming majority of Panamanians, and while the flagrant violation of human rights against our people by civilian and military officials continues.

Guillermo Endara, under secretary general, Authentic Panamenist Party

Guillermo Casco Arias, secretary general, MOLIRENA [Movimiento Liberal Republicano Nacionalista]

Ivan Romero, secretary general, Christian Democratic Party

Julio Harris, secretary general, Authentic Liberal Party

Roberto Arosemena Jaen, secretary general, Peoples Action Party

Panama City, 29 August 1987

Advisory Board Studies Media Problems
PA011420 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 31 Aug 87 pp 1, 16

[Article by Chicho Donato]

[Text] At President Eric Arturo Delvalle's request, and in order to contribute to the solution of our problems and to avoid worsening the country's economic, social, and political situation, an advisory board has been established to analyze all information appearing in government or opposition media.

For this purpose, on the afternoon of 29 August, the management of Editora Renovacion, S.A. (ERSA), and the directors of the newspapers that are affiliated with it, were visited by Msgr Marcos Gregorio Mcgrath, archbishop of Panama; Jorge Federico Lee, minister of labor and social welfare; and Reverend Rosendo Torres to discuss this interesting and important topic.

It was unanimously agreed that the best possible use of the media would continue to be made. A document containing the country's legal rulings and the existing professional ethics code regulated by world organizations was presented to the meeting participants.

This document included the media decree issued by the Vatican II Ecumenical Council; the Latin American Newsmen's Code of Ethics approved in Caracas; the Mexican declaration; the UN International Code of Ethics; and the U.S. Human Rights Convention signed in San Jose, Costa Rica; and others.

The advisory board, at President Delvalle's request, reported on conversations regarding the reopening of the media that had been closed pending a legal investigation. Msgr Mcgrath reported that he had spoken to the management of *LA PRENSA*, *EXTRA*, and *QUIUBO* and had informed them of the government's intentions.

At the end of the meeting, which lasted several hours, ERSA General Manager Escolastico Calvo told Msgr Mcgrath, Rev Torres, and Minister Lee that the ERSA newspapers are quite willing and very interested in participating in this government initiative.

After the meeting, Msgr Mcgrath and the other visitors were invited to visit the construction of a chapel in the ERSA building in honor of the Black Christ of Portobelo. Before he left, Msgr Mcgrath was invited to the chapel's inauguration and was informed that newsmen from all Panamanian media would be invited to attend this event.

Argentina

Alfonsin Praises Behavior During Campaign

PY040136 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2345 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Address to the nation by President Raul Alfonsin; time and place not given — Recorded]

[Excerpts] It has been a generation since we had the experience we will have on Sunday, when we decide whether to support or change what is being done in the country and in each of its provinces. [passage omitted]

These recent days mark the end of an election campaign that has been inflamed but also patriotic. It has been patriotic because of the level of coexistence we have attained, the total absence of fear, and the unrestricted freedom within which it has taken place.

Beyond the difficulties and contradictory — at times exaggerated — critical remarks, we felt reassured by the deep changes we have seen in the political culture of our country. Our nation, which 10 years ago was approaching social disintegration and was subjected to violence and arbitrariness, has shown new evidence of its maturity. [passage omitted]

There will be elections on 6 September because we Argentines fought for elections and won; all of us have made this possible. We should not forget our success is due to our own efforts. [passage omitted]

Sometimes I think I took office during one of the most difficult times in our history. Whether or not this is true, I am certain the people of today are the most mature in our history; they teach lessons to their leaders every day.

All voices could be heard during this campaign because of the maturity of the people. No group or ideology can claim there was any type of discrimination. I am convinced no one was able to divide us because on the day after the election, we will again unite to meet the challenge of building a better country. I am confident the elected governors, lawmakers, and municipal officials will contribute to the task of strengthening our march toward the future. I am confident there will not be blind opposition but republican cooperation in the task of making what Argentines want: a better society. [passage omitted]

I would like to thank all of you for having emerged strongly from difficult times, for having lived through a turbulent past with serenity, for having courageously realized that the challenge does not lie in illusions but in reality. I thank you for recovering the pride of being Argentines.

Troccoli Views Elections

PY032130 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1524 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Sep (NA) — Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said today that Sunday's elections will demonstrate a "spectacular polarization in Buenos Aires Province." He added that the electoral race between the Radical Civic Union and the Peronist Party throughout the country "will be very tough."

He said "the results will be good for the democratic system." Troccoli made these remarks at Government House upon signing an immigration agreement.

Army Denounces Media Psychological Campaign

PY040319 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2357 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Sep (TELAM) — The Army today stated that there is a psychological campaign designed to implicate the Army in general, and the Army chief of staff in particular, in alleged maneuvers to disrupt constitutional order. According to military sources, the campaign has intensified as we approach the 6 September election.

These charges are included in a radiogram sent by Army Chief of Staff General Jose Caridi to all Army units. In the radiogram, Caridi says the campaign has been conducted through some media organizations and will continue after the election.

The radiogram reportedly states that in the face of the upcoming elections, some media organizations have intensified their psychological campaign to implicate the Army in general, and the Army chief of staff in particular, in alleged maneuvers to disrupt constitutional order. It is believed this campaign will continue after the election. Therefore, the radiogram says, all Army personnel must be aware of these malicious false reports aimed at smearing the Armed Forces, undermining the institutions, and endangering order and social peace.

It is thus reiterated that the Army will continue to comply with its constitutional mission and will not be affected by the maneuvers of groups of people who have already been disqualified by the Argentine people.

Brazil

Sarney's Views on Plebiscite Discussed

PY030253 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Sep 87 p 2

[Excerpt] Brasilia — Government Spokesman Frota Netto said yesterday that President Jose Sarney approves holding a plebiscite only to approve or reject the full contents of the new constitution, not any issues like the government system, as proposed by the south and southeast governors.

According to Frota Netto, President Sarney found the proposal of Rio de Janeiro Governor Moreira Franco to hold a plebiscite on the government system initially attractive; however, the president feels if a consultation were to be carried out, it should be to decide on the full contents of the constitution. The president's attitude was nonetheless considered by a Government House adviser as "a manner by which to invalidate the plebiscite proposal at all levels."

This Government House adviser said the governors "want a plebiscite to decide only on the government system, and the government cannot accept this because President Sarney would be running the risk of having his presidential term considered illegal in case the consultation decided on a parliamentarian system." [passage omitted]

Guimaraes, Covas on Plebiscite

PY030050 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes was interviewed in Brasilia about a possible plebiscite.

[Begin Guimaraes recording — in progress]...whether a referendum or plebiscite, as it is being called, should be held, it should consider the Constitution as a whole. This matter should be studied and examined first. Certain countries have adopted this system like Portugal, Spain, and France. However, most countries do not use a plebiscite system. [end recording]

In turn, Senator Mario Covas, Brazilian Popular Mobilization Party [PMDB] leader in the National Constituent Assembly, defends the popular consultation system.

[Begin Covas recording] It would be important to have a constitution approved by the people. This would give the constitution more strength, life, weight, and identity. There are people who are even speaking of holding anticipated partial referendums or plebiscites. There are even PMDB [word indistinct] and governors who have suggested holding plebiscites on a subject like the government system. I think it would be convenient to hold a plebiscite to decide not only on the government system, but on the (?presidential) system as well. [end recording]

Regional Labor Ministers Meet in Brasilia

PY031331 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] At a luncheon given by the National Industry Confederation [CNI] for the Labor Ministers of Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela today, Brazilian Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto said salary increases must not be granted at the expense of higher consumer prices.

CNI President Senator Albano Franco, in turn, affirmed that the new minimum salary of 2,400 cruzados is not sufficient to meet the worker's needs.

[Begin Franco recording] We recognize that the new minimum salary in not enough to meet the Brazilian worker's needs and we expressed our opinion in favor of a change of that minimum by a factor above the inflation rate, not all at once, of course, but gradually. The salary can be brought up to $100 over a period of 20 months. [end recording]

The presidents of the Rio de Janeiro Industries Federation and the Sao Paulo Industries Federation said the government's measure, readjusting the minimum salary, is a positive step toward the gradual recuperation of the workers' buying power. For NTI [National Confederation of Industrial Workers] President Jose Calixto, the salary correction is not in line with reality, and he explained why.

[Begin Calixto recording] Considering that the 26.6 percent inflation recorded in June is not being taken into account and that the readjustment is being made only for the previous 2 months and not for the past 3 months as it should be, the correction now made to the minimum salary is not in line with reality. [end recording]

Chile

President Pinochet Meets with Security Chiefs

PY040216 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Report by Eliana Henriquez from La Moneda Palace]

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet today unexpectedly met with the heads of security and public order organizations.

During the emergency meeting the chief of state received reports on the investigation into the kidnapping of Colonel Carreno and on the search for the four criminals who are accused of attacking President Pinochet and who escaped from Valparaiso Prison.

The defense minister and representatives of the High Command of the Armed Forces also participated in the meeting. [passage omitted]

FPMR Claims Responsibility for Kidnapping

PY030146 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] It was learned this afternoon in Santiago that the armed group that kidnapped Colonel Carlos Carreno Barrera, Army ordnance deputy director, has established contact with the media.

Correspondents of international press agencies have obtained confirmation regarding a note sent to a Santiago morning newspaper by the terrorist group holding the colonel. A woman called the newspaper and said a note for public dissemination had been left at a certain location in Santiago. The U.S. press agency UPI confirmed the note was found at the location indicated by the caller. Other press agencies have also confirmed this fact. It has been added that the kidnappers attached a photograph of the colonel to the note.

A press spokesman consulted by foreign correspondents admitted the communique belongs to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] subversive group. A newspaper spokesman told foreign correspondents that this armed branch of the proscribed Chilean Communist Party has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the colonel.

Observers agree this is the incriminatory method this extremist group has repeatedly used in its recent actions of violence.

Takes Over Radio Station

PY031906 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] A terrorist commando made up of three armed men who identified themselves as members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front last night took over the facilities of Radio Tronador FM in Temuco.

The terrorists tied and gagged the radio station personnel and then broadcast a subversive proclamation for about 7 minutes. The terrorist action occurred at 2155 when the police were busy checking an Agricultural and Livestock Service building where a bomb had exploded.

Almeyda Charged With Promoting Violence

PY031111 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Clodomiro Almeyda, former foreign minister of the Popular Unity [UP] government, has been notified by the courts that he has been charged with violating the antiterrorist law for promoting violence.

Almeyda was notified by Prosecutor Sergio Valenzuela Patino in his private office at the Santiago Appellate Court building. Socialist Leader Clodomiro Almeyda has been under preventive custody at the Capuchinos jail since the end of March when he clandestinely entered the country.

In keeping with a petition issued by the Interior Ministry, Judge Sergio Valenzuela was appointed to prosecute Almeyda on charges of violating Law No 18314 which punishes terrorist actions.

Almeyda has not been charged with perpetrating any specific terrorist action, but with promoting violence. [passage omitted]

Almeyda is being tried in three separate cases. He is being prosecuted by Judge Hugo Fuenzalida of the Copiapo Appellate Court for clandestinely entering the country; and by the constitutional court in keeping with a government request to prohibit Almeyda from exercising his political rights and for promoting violence.

Peru

Shining Path Kills 15 People in 5 Days

PA032020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Sep (AFP) — The Shining Path has killed 15 persons in Peru in the last 5 days and has perpetrated several dynamite attacks as a "bloody tribute" to former guerrilla Edith Lagos, who was killed in an armed clash 5 years ago, the Civil Guard reported in Lima today.

The assassinations took place in this capital and in different parts of the country with such violence that President Alan Garcia's government has postponed debates of an amnesty bill in Congress, which was thought of as a bridge in the national peace process. [passage omitted]

The authorities also reported that two top government officials escaped a terrorist attack. Last night, armed men machine-gunned the home of Jesus Guzman Gallardo, government director general, and later fled.

The other attack last night failed because a security guard fired at three armed persons who tried to enter the home of Manuel Lescano, president of Centrominperu [Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise].

The police said they were on the alert against the wave of attacks, because yesterday was the 5th anniversary of Edith Lagos' death in the south Andean region of Ayacucho. [passage omitted]

In the mining town of Pasco, 300 km east of Lima, the police reported that three rebels killed Esteban Campos Torres, representative of ENCI (National Enterprise for Industrial Marketing), after blowing up his home with dynamite. The attack took place last Monday night.

Policemen Edmundo Meza and Roberto Jauregui were killed that same night near Ayacuchana de Puquio by a Shining Path commando who stopped the bus they were traveling to Lima in, it was reported. [passage omitted]

The police said they were able to prevent the destruction of electric towers and various attacks by capturing dozens of suspects.

Five APRA Leaders Murdered

PA031912 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1827 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Lima, 3 Sep (EFE) — Lima police reported today that members of the Maoist Shining Path guerrillas murdered five leaders of the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] party in Cashapata.

According to the official report, a group of 30 Shining Path members entered the town at 2300 on Saturday, 27 August. They gathered all the town residents at the main square under threats. According to the police, the guerrillas identified five persons at the square and killed them in cold blood after trying them in a "people's court".

Yesterday, two alleged Shining Path members shot to death newsman Hernan Tenicela in a street of Huancayo, the capital city of Junin Department, in Peru's central mountain range. Tenicela was the regional chief of the national news media system and worked for the *Correo* newspaper in that city.

Car Bomb Explodes Near Foreign Ministry

PA030247 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Lima, 2 Sep (AFP) — Police reported this evening that a car bomb explosion in downtown Lima caused a fire near the Foreign Ministry.

The explosion, heard several blocks away, occurred at a parking lot 300 meters from the Government Palace and the same distance from the Legislative Palace, where the Senate is debating the bank nationalization bill.

The explosion caused a fire at a parking lot across from the Tagle Tower Palace, where the Foreign Ministry and the Banco Popular's main offices are located. Firemen quickly arrived at the scene of the incident.

Terrorists also blew up electric towers outside Lima this evening. This resulted in partial blackouts in neighborhoods in the eastern and southeastern parts of the city. There were also explosions near police stations in San Juan de Miraflores in southern Lima and Zarate in eastern Lima. A bomb was also defused at an electric tower in Covida, nothern Lima.

'Terrorist' Journalist Arrested in Peru
PY021257 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 24 Aug 87 p 11

[Excerpt] Alberto Galvez Olaechea, 33, alias "Beto" or "Carlos," a journalist of the communist newspaper *CAMBIO* — and one of the top leaders of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA] according to the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] — met with members of the Colombian and Chilean terrorist groups M-19 and MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], respectively, in Nicaragua.

One of the top officers of the PIP Antiterrorism Directorate who handled the investigation said the Nicaraguan Government had nothing to do with the meeting of the three radical leftist groups.

Galvez Olaechea, who was arrested on 23 August, allegedly met with M-19 and Chilean MIR leaders in September or October 1986 in Nicaragua.

A PIP official reported that Galvez left the country legally by plane.

According to the police source, Galvez said the expenses of his trip to Nicaragua were paid by the political group to which he belongs.

The PIP official also said Galvez Olaechea had documents concerning the funds he manages for the MRTA.